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states that the geographical distribution and symptomatology of dengue suggest for it an etiology similar to that of yellow fever. An intracorpuseular organism with a life cycle longer than that of the malarial parasites has been described by Graham. The organism was found in the blood of dengue patients in Beirut, Syria.

Mosquitoes of the genus *Culex* were abundant during the dengue epidemic in question. The disease, it is said, did not occur in persons protected against the mosquito. In persons under observation it was produced by the bite of mosquitoes. Mosquitoes fed on the blood of dengue-infected persons were capable of transmitting the disease.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Report from Gulfport, Miss.—Death from typhoid fever on ship Dora Baltea—Health conditions of city good.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Sheely reports, July 10, as follows:

A death from typhoid fever occurred on July 7 on the Italian ship *Dora Baltea*, from Philadelphia via Tampa, Mobile, and Gulfport. The ship took water at Philadelphia and Mobile. Her water tanks have been emptied and thoroughly cleansed. No other member of the crew has been sick.

The health of the city has been excellent.

Smallpox in Portland, Oreg.—Cases imported.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wheeler reports, July 6, as follows:

There have been 6 cases of smallpox in the city pesthouse during the month of June, 1905. These cases came to the city from various parts of this State and adjoining States.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended July 8, 1905.
Persons inspected on trains	193
Persons held	0

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:

Week ended July 8, 1905: Inspection Mexican Central passengers, 220; inspection Mexican Central immigrants, 68; inspection of Syrians, 8; inspection of Japanese, 6; fumigation of carload of bones imported